(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2059.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1786.

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA in CONGRESS assembled.

To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS a treaty of amity and commerce, between his majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America, was concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States, and by the plenipotentiary of his said majesty, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose, at the places of their respective residence, and at the dates expressed under their several signatures, which said treaty, written both in the American and French languages, is (in the American) in the words following, to wit:

A TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE between his majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America.

HIS majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America, desiring to fix, in a permanent and equitable manner, the rules to be observed in the intercourse and commerce they desire to establish between their respective countries, his majesty and the United States have judged that the said end cannot be better obtained than by taking the most perfect equality and reciprocity for the basis of their agreement.

With this view his majesty the king of Prussia has nominated and constituted as his plenipotentiary, the baron Frederick William de Thulemeier, his privy counsellor of embassy, and envoy extraordinary, with their high mightinesses the states general of the United Netherlands, and the United States, have on their part, given full powers to John Adams, Esq; late one of their ministers plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace, heretofore a delegate in congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the same, and now minister plenipotentiary of the United States with his Britannic majesty; Dr. Benjamin Franklin, late minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, and another of their ministers plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace; and Thomas Jefferson, heretofore a delegate in congress from the state of Virginia, and governor of the said state, and now minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of his most christian majesty, which respective plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, and on mature deliberation, have concluded, settled and signed, the following articles.

Art. 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace and sincere friendship between his majesty the king of Prussia, his heirs, successors and subjects, on the one part, and the United States of America, and their citizens on the other, without exceptions of persons or places.

Art. 2. The subjects of his majesty the king of Prussia may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States of America, and reside and trade there in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise;—and shall pay within the said United States no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatsoever than the most favoured nations are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy; submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws and usages there established, and to which are submitted the citizens of the United States, and the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nations.

Art. 3. In like manner the citizens of the United States of America may frequent all the coasts and countries of his majesty the king of Prussia, and reside and trade there in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise, and shall pay in the dominions of his said majesty, no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatsoever, than the most favoured nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy; submitting themselves nevertheless to the laws and usages there established, and to which are submitted the subjects of his majesty the king of Prussia, and the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nations.

Art. 4. More especially each party shall have a right to carry their own produce, manufactures and merchandise, in their own or any other vessels to any parts of the dominions of the other, where it shall be lawful for all the subjects or citizens of that other, freely to purchase them; and thence to take the produce, manufactures and merchandise of the other, which all the said citizens or subjects shall in like manner be free to sell them, paying in both cases such duties, charges and fees only, as are or shall be paid by the most favoured nation. Nevertheless, the king of Prussia and the United States, and each of them, reserve to themselves the right where any nation restrains the transportation of merchandise to the vessels of the country of which it is the growth or manufacture, to establish against such nation retaliating regulations; and also the right to prohibit, in their respective countries, the importation and exportation of all merchandise whatsoever, when reasons of state shall require it. In this case the subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties shall not import nor export the merchandise prohibited by the other; but if one of the contracting parties permits any other nation to import or export the same merchandise, the citizens or subjects of the other shall immediately enjoy the same liberty.

Art. 5. The merchants, commanders of vessels, or other subjects or citizens of either party, shall not, within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, be forced to unload any sort of merchandise into any other vessels, nor to receive them into their own, nor to wait for their being loaded longer than they please.

Art. 6. That the vessels of either party loading within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, may not be uselessly harrassed or detained, it is agreed that all examinations of goods required by the laws, shall be made before they are laden on board the vessel, and that there shall be no examination after; nor shall the vessel be searched at any time, unless articles shall have been laden therein clandestinely and illegally, in which case the person by whose order they were carried on board, or who carried them without order, shall be liable to the laws of the land in which he is, but no other person shall be molested, nor shall any other goods, nor the vessel be seized or detained for that cause.

Art. 7. Each party shall endeavour, by all the means in their power, to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction, by sea or by land; and shall use all their efforts to recover, and cause to be restored to their right owners, their vessels and effects which shall be taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction.

Art. 8. The vessels of the subjects or citizens of either party, coming on any coast belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port, and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart and to pursue their voyage without molestation, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, charges or fees whatsoever, except those established for vessels entered into port, and appropriated to the maintenance of the port itself, or of other establishments for the safety and convenience of navigators, which duties, charges and fees shall be the same, and shall be paid on the same footing as in the case of subjects or citizens of the country where they are established.

Art. 9. When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects or citizens, shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case; and if the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of their cargo be unladed, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees on the part which they shall relade and carry away. The ancient and barbarous rights to wrecks of the sea shall be entirely abolished, with respect to the subjects or citizens of the two contracting parties.

Art. 10. The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation or otherwise; and their representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases; and in case of the absence of the representatives, such care shall be taken of the said goods, and for so long a time as would be taken of the goods of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures of receiving them. And if question shall arise among several claimants to which of them the said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would by the laws of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all rights of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states. But this article shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published or hereafter to be published, by his majesty the king of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

Art. 11. The most perfect freedom of conscience and of worship, is granted to the citizens or subjects of either party, within the jurisdiction of the other, without being liable to molestation in that respect, for any cause other than an insult on the religion of others. Moreover when the subjects or citizens of the one party, shall die within the jurisdiction of the other, their bodies shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

Art. 12. If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, insomuch that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, although they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy.

Art. 13. And in the same case of one of the contracting parties engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting the merchandise heretofore called contraband, such as arms, ammunition and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of one of the parties to the enemies of the other, shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying however a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors: and it shall further be allowed to use in the service of the captors, the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of its destination. But in the case supposed, of a vessel stopped for articles heretofore deemed contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he should be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

Art. 14. And in the same case where one of the parties is engaged in war with another power, that the vessels of the neutral party may be readily and certainly known, it is agreed, that they shall be provided with sea-letters, or passports, which shall express the name, the property and burthen of the vessel, as also the name and dwelling of the master, which passports shall be made out in good and due forms (to be settled by conventions between the parties whenever occasion shall require) shall be renewed as often as the vessel shall return into port; and shall be exhibited whensoever required, as well in the open sea as in port. But if the said vessel be under convoy of one or more vessels of war, belonging to the neutral party, the simple declaration of the officer commanding the convoy, that the said vessel belongs to the party of which he is, shall be considered as establishing the fact, and shall relieve both parties from the trouble of further examination.

Art. 15. And to prevent entirely all disorder and violence in such cases, it is stipulated, that when the vessels of the neutral party, sailing without convoy, shall be met by any vessel of war, public or private,

of the other party, such vessel of war shall not approach within cannon shot of the said neutral vessel, nor send more than two or three men in their boat on board the same, to examine her sea-letters or passports. And all persons belonging to any vessel of war, public or private, who shall molest, or injure, in any manner whatever, the people, vessels or effects of the other party, shall be responsible in their persons and property for damages and interest, sufficient security for which shall be given by all commanders of private armed vessels before they are commissioned.

Art. 16. It is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels and effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition, or other public or private purpose whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest, for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party, within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases.

Art. 17. If any vessel or effects of the neutral power be taken by an enemy of the other, or by a pirate, and retaken by that other, they shall be brought into some port of one of the parties, and delivered into the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be restored entire to the true proprietor as soon as due proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. 18. If the citizens or subjects of either party, in danger from tempests, pirates, enemies or other accident, shall take refuge with their vessels or effects, within the harbours or jurisdiction of the other, they shall be received, protected and treated with humanity and kindness, and shall be permitted to furnish themselves, at reasonable prices, with all refreshments, provisions and other things necessary for their sustenance, health and accommodation, and for the repair of their vessels.

Art. 19. The vessels of war, public or private, of both parties, shall carry freely whatsoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs or any others, nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to, and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessels shall be obliged to shew. But no vessel which shall have made prizes on the subjects of his most christian majesty the king of France, shall have a right of asylum in the ports or havens of the said United States; and if any such be forced therein by tempest or dangers of the sea, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible, according to the tenor of the treaties existing between his said most christian majesty and the said United States.

Art. 20. No citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties shall take from any power with which the other may be at war, any commission or letter of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other, on pain of being punished as a pirate; nor shall either party hire, lend or give any part of their naval or military force to the enemy of the other, to aid them offensively or defensively against that other.

Art. 21. If the two contracting parties should be engaged in war against a common enemy, the following points shall be observed between them.

1st. If a vessel of one of the parties, retaken by a privateer of the other, shall not have been in possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, she shall be restored to the first owner for one third of the value of the vessel and cargo; but if she shall have been more than twenty-four hours in the possession of the enemy, she shall belong wholly to the recaptor. 2d. If in the same case the recapture were by a public vessel of war of the one party, restitution shall be made to the owner for one thirtieth part of the value of the vessel and cargo, if she shall not have been in the possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, and one tenth of the said value where she shall have been longer, which sums shall be distributed in gratuities to the recaptors. 3d. The restitution in the cases aforesaid, shall be after due proof of property, and surety given for the part to which the recaptors are entitled. 4th. The vessels of war, public and private, of the two parties, shall be reciprocally admitted with their prizes into the respective ports of each: but the said prizes shall not be discharged nor sold there, until their legality shall have been decided according to the laws and regulations of the states to which the captor belongs, but by the judicatures of the place into which the prize shall have been conducted. 5th. It shall be free to each party to make such regulations as they shall judge necessary for the conduct of their respective vessels of war, public and private, relative to the vessels which they shall take and carry into the ports of the two parties.

Art. 22. Where the parties shall have a common enemy, or shall both be neutral, the vessels of war of each shall upon all occasions take under their protection the vessels of the other going the same course, and shall defend such vessels as long as they hold the same course against all force and violence, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend vessels belonging to the party which they are.

Art. 23. If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country, then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects, without molestation or hindrance: and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their person, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if any thing is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price. And all merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniencies and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested, and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels, or interrupt such commerce.

Art. 24. And to prevent the destruction of prisoners of war, by sending them into distant and inclement countries, or by crouding them into close and noxious places, the two contracting parties solemnly pledge themselves to each other, and to the world, that they will not adopt any such practice: that neither will send the prisoners whom they may take from the other into the East-Indies, or any other parts of Asia or Africa, but that they shall be placed in some part of their dominions, in Europe or America, in wholesome situations, that they shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, nor prisons, nor be put into irons, nor bound, nor otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs; that the officers shall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters, and the common men be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for their own troops; that the officers shall also be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations; and of the same articles and quality as are allowed by them, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others shall be daily furnished by them with such ration as they allow to a common soldier in their own service; the value whereof shall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjustment of accounts, for the subsistence of prisoners at the close of the war; and the said accounts shall not be mingled with, or set off against any others, nor the balances due on them, be with-held as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other article, or for any other cause, real or pretended, whatever; that each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment, with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other, which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases, shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends, and shall be free to make his reports in open letters to those who employ him; but if any officer shall break his parole, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual officer or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his enlargement on parole or cantonment. And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article, but on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature or nations.

Art. 25. The two contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, agents and commissaries of their own appointment, whose functions shall be regulated by particular agreement whenever either party shall choose to make such appointment; but if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

Art. 26. If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favour in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted, to such other nation, or on yielding the compensation where such nation does the same.

Art. 27. His majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America, agree that this treaty shall be in force during the term of ten years, from the exchange of ratifications, and if the expiration of that term should happen during the course of a war between them, then the articles before provided for the regulation of their conduct during such a war, shall continue in force until the conclusion of the treaty which shall re-establish peace; and that this treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications exchanged within one year from the day of its signature.

In testimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries beforementioned, have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the places of their respective residence, and at the dates expressed under their several signatures.

F. G. de Thulemeier, a la Hage, le 10 Septembre, 1785. (L. S.)

(L. S.)	(L. S.)	(L. S.)
Tho. Jefferson.	B. Franklin.	John Adams
Paris, July 28, 1785.	Passy, July 9, 1785.	London, Aug. 5, 1785.

NOW KNOW YE, That we the said United States in Congress assembled, having considered and approved, do hereby ratify and confirm the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained. In testimony whereof, we have caused our seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness the honourable Nathaniel Gorham, our chairman in the absence of his excellency John Hancock, our president, the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our independence and sovereignty, the tenth.

LONDON, *April* 8.

LETTERS from Lisbon, dated February 21, mention, that "advices had been received at Goa, declaring that the disputes between the Portuguese and the Dutch were continually increasing, and that hostilities had been commenced on the coast of Malabar, in consequence of four Portuguese missionaries having been put to death by the Batavians, under pretence of their being spies."

April 9. The Air Nymph that took its departure from the pantheon, on Monday last, made a course towards the Kentish hills, and alighted in a field near the St. Helena gardens; upon touching the earth, it rebounded and continued for two hours in an erect posture, as if dancing, to the terror of a number of people.—A methodist preacher passing by, was seized by the affrighted assembly, who insisted he had power over the devil, but cantwell knowing his own inferiority, took to his heels and got off.—Upon which, three men, after drinking a glass of brandy each, had the resolution to approach it; one of them seizing it near the head, the cap, which contained the gaz, burst; when the sulphurous stench which issued, made them exclaim it was indeed the devil!—Fresh aid was now called, and at length the airy spirit was secured and carried in triumph to the house belonging to the St. Helena gardens; whence it was restored to its proper place, the pantheon.

Extract of a letter from Ramsgate, March 9.

"Last Saturday morning, at break of day, a large Swedish ship was discovered on the North-head of the Goodwin Sands, without any masts standing. As the boats are always afloat in the harbour, four immediately went off, and providentially got to the ship just time enough to save the captain and crew from being lost, excepting one man, who had unfortunately been drowned before the boats came to their assistance. In their endeavours to save the ship's company, six of the boatmen were very near losing their own lives. The crew of the ship consisted of the captain and fifty men; the former and twenty men were brought to Ramsgate in a perishing condition, as they could not stand, and their legs and hands were frozen, and turned black; however, they are all alive, and in a fair way of doing well. The ship is lost, as her bottom parted from her upper works; but the boats have brought on shore a good deal of iron, sails, pitch, staves, &c."

By letters from Liege of the 13th ult. we learn, that one Pierlot, a priest and churchwarden, who some time ago had committed four murders in the short space of fifteen minutes, has at last been apprehended and brought there to trial. He has confessed the whole, declaring, that finding himself overloaded with debts contracted at the gaming table, and unable to discharge a bond of fifty pounds, then due to a lady that had lent him the money, he resolved on the murder of counsellor Delmotte, and to rob the house afterwards. In order to put the villainous plan into execution, he found means to entice the two women servants, under pretensions which his sacred functions rendered but too probable, to leave the house. These two he first dispatched, then taking out of the pocket of one of the deceased the key of the street door, he returned to the house; and entering the apartment of the counsellor, who was seated on his bed with a book in his hand, he knocked him on the head with a club. Having dispatched his third victim, the monster ran to the brother's room, a clergyman like himself, but here he was foiled at his own weapons: his antagonist fought it out bravely, gave him blow for blow, and at last forced him to take to his heels. The wretch, disappointed in this part of his purpose, above all, in that part of the plunder which he figured to himself was to be his reward, wandered about for some time, and at last was taken, and will undergo shortly, if he has not already received the punishment due to such a complication of hellish villainy.

April 10. A very curious cause was tried last week at Lincoln: A man sold his wife to another man, for one guinea, and delivered her up with a halter about her neck.—Some time after he demanded his wife, and the buyer refused the demand: whereupon the husband who had sold her took out an action against

the buyer for detaining his wife. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the buyer, and the fool of a husband loft his wife, and had coffs of fuit to pay alfo.

April 19. Yefterday lord Cornwallis fet off to Portfmouth, to embark for the Eaft-Indies.

Colonel Jofeph Brandt, (of the Six Nations and Cherokee chief) is to embark in the fame fhip with Sir Guy Carleton, for America.

We may daily look for intelligence from Holland, of the moft alarming nature. Rebellion in the provinces, and diftraction in the council of the ftates, are but preludes to revolutions that may involve every nation in Europe, however they may be averfe, from policy or fituation, to a renewal of the horrors of war.

This fummer, without any great foreſight, may be declared to be pregnant with events of the moft alarming conſequences to the future fate of Great-Britain.

Nothing can furely be more diftreffing than to fee, that all our fchemes of reformation and œconomy, are likely to be fruftrated by the growing diffenfions on the continent. The political death of the king of Pruffia, who has loft all his faculties, has again opened a wide field for ambition to range in. What the event will be, time muft difcover; the annihilation of the United Provinces feems, however, to be a natural conſequence.

Commodore Gardner is to hoift his broad pendant on board the Expedition at Portfmouth, and will fhortly fail for Jamaica, on which ſtation he is appointed to command.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena, March 18.

"The beginning of this month an Algerine bark, of twenty guns, took a Neapolitan armed fettee within three hours fail of this port, after an obftinate and bloody conteſt, in which a great number were killed and wounded on both fides. The next day the bark, with her prize, fell in with two Portugueſe and an armed polacre, who vigorouſly attacked the Algerines, and a moft deſperate battle enſued, which laſted upwards of three hours, till at laſt the bark's maſts, yards, and ſails, with moſt of her rigging, were cut to pieces, her rudder ſhot away, and ſhe in a very leaky condition; yet ſhe and her prize kept firing ſuch inceſſant ſhowers of grape ſhot into the queen's ſhips, as killed and wounded a vaſt number of people; the men of war alſo kept a continual and well directed cannonading into the pirate, till they ſunk the bark, and retook the ſettee; but as ſoon as the Portugueſe came to board, and took poſſeſſion of the prize, the Algerines ſet fire to her in three places, and the captain, together with all the crew, jumped into the ſea and were drowned; when ſhe inſtantly blew up, and the prize maſter and all the crew periſhed."

WHITEHAVEN, *March* 25.

The following is, perhaps, a circumſtance which cannot be equalled in any ſea port in the kingdom. There is a gentleman now living in this town, remarkably healthy, active and cheerful, who ſerved his apprenticeſhip in a veſſel belonging to it, and afterwards in the various capacities of ſeaman, boatſwain, mate and maſter, made the following number of voyages, always in the employ of the ſame port, viz. thirty-two to America; thirty-eight to Norwich; ten up the Eaſt Sea; eight to France; ſix to Holland; ſix to Liſbon; one up the Straights, and a great number to Ireland. During all theſe peregrinations, in the courſe of fifty-ſix years, he was once ſhipwrecked, never taken, nor ever met with any conſiderable accident. The particulars of the above are as true as they are extraordinary.

CHARLESTON, *May* 25.

There are two ſets of reports in circulation relative to the Creek Indians. In the firſt place, it is very poſitively aſſerted, that they have taken up the hatchet (according to their emphatical mode of expreſſion) and fallen upon ſeveral defenceleſs inhabitants on the frontiers of Georgia, in conſequence of which numbers have been obliged to quit their habitations, and come into the heart of the country for ſecurity and protection—and that volunteer companies are raiſing to counteract the ways of theſe ferocious barbarians, whom no ties or treaties can bind. The ſecond report is, that upon the firſt motions of the Creeks, the Chickeſaws interferred, and told them, that if they fell upon their white brothers the Americans, they in return would fall upon the Spaniards, who are the profeſſed friends of the Creek nation. This menace, it is ſaid, has had the happy effect of reſtraining the further ſanguine operations of the Creeks.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 29.

Extract of a letter, dated near Auguſta, Georgia, May 19, 1786, *from a gentleman there, to one in Charleſton, South-Carolina.*

"As I conceive ſome certain intelligence relative to the ſtate of matters between our neighbours the Georgians and the Creeks will be agreeable to you, I tranſmit ſuch material occurrences to you as I can collect.

"On my arrival the day before yeſterday at Auguſta, I found the people in general, and the affairs of government in ſo profound a ſtate of indifference about the buſineſs, that I was in hopes nothing ſerious could have occurred—I had a great deal of converſation with the governor, who was diſpoſed to treat the affair very ſlightly, and, like moſt others there, to hold the Indians very cheap. I then learnt that two of the ſettlers on the Occonie, one in Waſhington and one in Green county, had been killed, and one of the bodies had been found accompanied with every mark of confirmed hoſtility, conformable to the ſavage cuſtoms of the Indians; that ſeveral of the old traders had come in; and that colonel Clarke had marched (though without orders) to cover the frontiers with about 150 men—ſtill the opinion was the Indians would not proceed to any very daring outrages, nor croſs the Occonies in any great force.

"One Toole, an old trader, who had come to colonel ——— with a friendly Creek from the nation about three weeks ago, told me that he never knew that hoſtilities were intended when he left them; but he was convinced the Spaniards were urging them to take up arms—had appointed M'Gillvray a lieutenant-colonel in the Spaniſh ſervice—ſent them a ſupply of arms and ammunition, and given them the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of ſupport.

"He ſet out yeſterday on his return with a friendly talk, but from what I heard laſt evening it will be in vain—all hopes of reconciliation are at an end.

"It appears beyond a doubt that the Indians have been long irritated by the encroachment of the Georgians, and have long waited for a pretext to take up the hatchet; a trifling event about three weeks ago gratified their wiſh; ſince the ſettlements have been extended to, and even over the Occonie river, many of the Indians remained among the whites, and lived with them till lately upon very peaceable terms; one of them had taken a fancy to a young woman, daughter of the man at whoſe houſe he ſtayed, and aſked her for a wife; the man conſented on his agreeing to give one hundred deer ſkins, part of which the Creek paid him. Before this ſingular bargain was completed, a brother of the young woman came home, and not being of the ſame way of thinking with the father, gave the Indian a very ſevere flogging; on which they all directly left the ſettlement, and ſhortly after a party of them returned and burnt the man's houſe which was on their land. No blood was ſhed till about ten days ago, when the murders I before mentioned were committed on this ſide the river. I have ſince learnt the ſole reaſon why they did not croſs ſooner was the height of the river, which owing to the preſent drought has enabled them to do it.

"I dined with governor Telfair yeſterday, and in the evening an expreſs arrived from Clarke with very bad news—That he had marched towards the Occonie, fell in with the Indians (who were accompanied by many white men) in ſuch force, (about 300) that he was compelled to retreat and ſent to Waſhington for a reinforcement, which marched two days ago to him—He further ſaid they had croſſed in three bodies, one going towards Broad river, another was gone towards Little Ogechee, and the third was going to Williamſon's ſwamp—that they had croſſed the river high up at one Altries, whom they had killed with all his family.—Another expreſs came in from Williamſon's ſwamp, about ſixty five miles from Auguſta, with accounts that the other party of Indians were ſeen laſt Thurſday, and it is generally imagined (by the thinking people) that their object is the plundering of Auguſta, as ſeveral Georgia refugees are with them who know the country well"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, to his friend in Savannah.

"Whatever you may be told to the contrary, it is a certain fact your county has more friends than enemies in this quarter. However your conduct, in reſpect to the papers, in the firſt inſtance, before the matter was properly underſtood, may have been condemned, it is now generally admitted the governor, in the fury of his reſentment, has yielded you a decided victory over himſelf. Your breach of a law, or an order of council, could never juſtify him in a breach of the conſtitution; but this gentleman ſeems to have been peculiarly unfortunate—every engine intended for your deſtruction, like a ſhell unſkilfully managed, has burſt in his hands, and injured the ſide it was intended to ſerve."

MR. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be diſpoſed of at one dollar each.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber has a general aſſortment of dry goods on hand; alſo Madeira and Teneriff wines, Jamaica ſpirit, old Weſt-India rum, fine Coniac brandy, hyſon, congo, and bohea teas, ſugars, coffee, pepper, &c. &c. &c. which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for *ready pay*, at his ſtore in the brick building fronting the Dock.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having, by a committee of the viſitors and governors of St. John's College, in the ſtate of Maryland, been appointed and authoriſed to collect the money ſubſcribed to the ſaid college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpoſes of making the ſaid collection at the following places and on the days reſpectively ſet down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th inſtant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wedneſday the 9th of Auguſt; in Montgomery county, on Wedneſday the 16th of Auguſt.

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

City Tavern,

THAT commodious houſe oppoſite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the moſt elegant manner by the ſubſcriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to aſſure the public that attendance and aſſiduity may be relied on, and flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction, as thoſe who chooſe to honour him with their company may depend upon the genteeleſt accommodations and the ſtricteſt endeavours to pleaſe. He has alſo eſtabliſhed a complete livery-ſtable, where the utmoſt attention will be paid to the horſes entruſted to his care.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

A few Copies of the

LAWS

Of the laſt Seſſion,

To be ſold at the Printing Office.

A GOOD PRESSMAN

Wanted by the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

THE partnerſhip of WILLIAMS and NETH having diſſolved on the 22th inſtant, all perſons in any manner indebted thereto are deſired to make payment to Joſeph Williams, who is properly authoriſed to receive the ſame, and who will ſettle and pay all juſt claims againſt the ſaid partnerſhip.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
LEWIS NETH.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

I EXPECT ſoon to leave this ſtate; perſons having claims againſt me are requeſted to be ſpeedy in applying for payment.

LEWIS NETH.

June 20, 1786.

ON the 17th inſtant, was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, a ſmall negro man by the name of CÆSAR, he ſays he is the property of Mr. Lloyd Dorſey, of Elk-ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, ſhould it be the caſe Mr. Dorſey is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, ſheriff of Prince-George's county.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis, an Iriſh indented ſervant woman named ELIZABETH ROBINSON, about twenty-four years old, rather fat, fair complexion, has light brown hair, part of which ſhe wears down over her forehead, the reſt turned back, has rather a plaintive tone of voice, and is poſſeſſed of a great deal of aſſurance; as I have been robbed of ſeveral articles I cannot particularize what different cloaths ſhe took with her. Whoever ſecures ſaid perſon, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, if taken in this ſtate, and ten dollars if taken in any other ſtate and brought to me, with reaſonable charges, paid by

R. HIGINBOTHOM.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by captain Robert Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, a ſorrel GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder R, ſhod before, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, a few white hairs in his forehead, appears to be nine years old, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

June 12, 1786.

PURSUANT to a reſolution of the ſociety of the Cincinnati of this ſtate, entered into at a meeting on the 29th of October laſt, the preſident was requeſted to call on the members to give their punctual attendance at Annapolis on the 4th of July next; in compliance with this requiſition, and from the harmony and warm ſpirit of Friendſhip which have ever diſtinguiſhed and actuated the officers late of the Maryland line, their punctual attendance is expected, to take under conſideration matters of the firſt importance to the ſociety, which admit not of a partial diſcuſſion, but require the deciſion of a full meeting.

W. SMALLWOOD, P.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Maccubbin, ſon of Joſeph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, adminiſtratrix.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed a depreciation certificate from a certain John Heaton and paſſed his note for two hogſheads of tobacco in part payment for the ſame, hereby forewarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as the certificate proves to be a forgery.

JONATHAN PARKER.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Toole, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and all thoſe who have any claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting adminiſtrators.
JOSEPH DOWSON, }

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn osnabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

t f SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the above-mentioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

15 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

14

Dodon, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

15 WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

10

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

3w GEORGE HENRY.

June 4, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A BEAUTIFUL and healthy farm, containing two hundred and sixteen acres of land, situated in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Alexandria, and two from Piscataway; the land is rich and well adapted for farming or planting, plenty of timber, and well watered, it has ten acres of meadow ground cleared for sowing of timothy, the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a large barn, with many necessary buildings, a good garden and orchard, all in good repair. For terms apply to the subscriber.

w3 HENRY STONESREET.

Annapolis, June 12, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, upon credit, and time given for payment, on the premises, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 6th of July,

A VALUABLE house, ground, and improvements, very advantageously situated in the centre of the city of Annapolis, adjoining to the coffee-house on one side, and Mr. Hyde's large new building on the other; the ground is about one hundred and seventy-one feet in length on Church-street, and one hundred and seventy-nine feet on South-east-street, about seventy feet wide at the upper end, and one hundred and fifty feet at the lower, it may be divided into five or more lots.

Also, a very convenient brick and stone house and portion of ground, on the creek, with a fine landing very proper for a ship-carpenter, merchant, or trademan. The titles are clear and indisputable. Well sorted goods, government securities, or paper money, will be taken in payment.

3X STEPHEN WEST.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, two and a half miles from Harrison's ferry, on Patowmack, in Maryland, two negro slaves, one called ISAAC, about twenty-six years of age, five feet six inches high, thin complexion and visage, has a very open and short nose, and is very sullen; had on when he went from home, a short white coat with blue cuffs and collar, and other cloaths which cannot be described; the other called GUSTAVUS, about twenty-two years old, of a very thick complexion, short forehead, flat nose, great mouth, and very big legs. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing these slaves under the penalties of the law, and whoever will stop and secure them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive a reward and reasonable charges, paid by w3

3X PETER SAVARY, of Prince-George's county.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 9, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the fourth instant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending nose, small eyes, a small mouth, and white teeth, on his left arm above his elbow there is a scar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blacksmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Bali's in Baltimore, and there passed for a free man by the name of John Rosher; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one striped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one spotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damask breeches, one pair of black bombasin ditto, one white shirt, one osnabrig ditto, one pair of shoes and buckles, stockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band; he is very complaisant. Any person that will secure the said negro in any gaol shall receive the above reward, paid by w5

HILLIARY WILSON.

I do forewarn all persons from entertaining the said negro at their peril.

3

Allen's Fresh, June 1, 1786.

THE subscribers have on hand between four and five hundred pounds first cost of goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms at twelve months credit. They will also rent the lot and houses they now occupy to any person inclined to purchase the goods; the stand, either for the wet or dry goods business, is well known to be equal, if not superior, to any in Charles county. They also request that those indebted to them will come and discharge their respective balances, or settle their accounts by bond or note before the first day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

4X SIMMS and DYSON.

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, she paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk.

Prince-George's county, June 15, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro man named BOB, a criminal who got from the constable as he was carrying him to prison on the 13th instant, he was brought home by one of the neighbours the evening before, and made an attempt to kill one of my sons by twice stabbing him with a knife; he is a middle sized fellow, about five feet five or six inches high, flat visage, talks pretty quick, and has thick lips; had on when he went away an old white country cloth jacket, with a green lining to the cape, an under jacket of brown cloth without sleeves, an old shirt and breeches. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in gaol, or brings him to the subscriber, near Upper Marlborough, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home six dollars, if twenty miles ten dollars, and if only three or four miles five dollars reward, paid by

2 HENRY BOONE.

Anne-Arundel county in the state of Maryland, June 20, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a black negro woman named HENNEY, twenty eight years of age, well made, has remarkable large eyes, and a scar on her shoulder, about five feet eight or ten inches high; had on and carried with her a white cotton jacket and petticoat, striped holland ditto, calico jacket, a white linen shift, two osnabrig ditto, white cotton stockings, a pair of calf skin pumps with brass buckles, a chip hat covered with gauze, she is artful and will try to pass for a free woman. Whoever takes up the said negro woman within the state, and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, and if taken out of the state ten pounds, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

2 GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

June 20, 1786.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, out of a pasture at the Spa, near Annapolis, on the night of the sixth of this month, a dark brown GELDING, about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old, shod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceivable brand, and is part of the blood; the said horse is lighter coloured about the muzzle and flanks than in any other part of his body, the short rib on the near side has been broken when a colt, and upon examination will be found to lay lower than the other ribs. Whoever takes up the said horse and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive three dollars reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by w3

2 JAMES ROBINSON.

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 11th of July next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogsheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

Tusculum, Montgomery county.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient house for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified assistant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this school are taught the Latin, Greek and English languages, radically with the greatest exactness; together with the several polite arts and sciences necessary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the instruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and washing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this school at seventeen pounds ten shillings. The subscriber will take two or three more into his own family.

3X w3 JAMES HUNT.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

11 WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain Thomas Walker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to make them known to w3

3X NICHOLAS WATKINS, administrator.

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